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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

日七初月九年壬戌

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4.
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NEW YORK.—BEAR & BLAKE, San Francisco.
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CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CARVALHO, Quilon & Co., Amoy, N. MOORE, Fookchow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WAHNE, Yokohama, Kobe, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WAHNE.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITIES, \$7,500,000.

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HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 4, 1888. 363

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
 - 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
 - 3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
 - 4.—Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
 - 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
 - 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked *Hongkong Savings' Bank* is forwarded free by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
 - 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.
- For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

Intimations.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this Day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of these *JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS* and are prepared to supply quantities to suit Purchasers, at Wholesale prices. Extra special terms for Shipping and large orders.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, October 1, 1888. 1692

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would be materially aided by the SENATE of the COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL:
(1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes).
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the Student's Reading Room and Library.
Address to: JAMES CANTILE, Hon. Sec. to the College.
Hongkong, August 7, 1888. 1317

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share for the year 1887 will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after date.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, October 10, 1888. 1706

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

No. 1165.

A Regular MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 16th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting BRETHREN are cordially invited.

Hongkong, October 10, 1888. 1702

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist.
(FORMERLY ASSISTED APPRENTICE AND LATER ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)
At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS,
No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families. Sole address.
2, DUDDELL STREET.
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (noon) on SATURDAY, the 27th October instant.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 27th Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., General Agents.
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
Hongkong, October 8, 1888. 1689

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1458

MEMORY.

Loisette's System is easy and interesting, and covers the natural memory. Fraded by Mr. R. A. Frodon (Astronomer), many professional men, pupils who have PASSED EXAMINATIONS, who have rapidly learned Arabic and other difficult languages. &c. Lessons by post. Prospectus (English, French, or German) post free, from Prof. Loisette, 37, New Oxford Street, London, ENGLAND. 1723

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

OLD or BROKEN NOTES will be EXCHANGED for NEW ONES on application at the Office of the Corporation.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 30, 1888. 1445

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORES of the ITALIAN CONVENT, Caine Road, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind PATRONAGE and SUPPORT. At present, owing to the daily increasing number of the Orphans, founding Children, and destitute Women, who already exceed "Five Hundred," the Superiores find herself in pressing need of further assistance. She has no fund at her disposal, the whole of the means available being earned by her laborious Needle-work.

The Superiores therefore desire to state that she will be pleased to receive Orders for Gentlemen's SHIRTS and PYJAMAS, Ladies' UNDER-CLOTHING, and Children's DRESSES and UNDER-CLOTHING, Remittance in any form, and in Gold, Silk, Wool or Cotton, also REGIMENTAL EMBROIDERY.

MATERIALS supplied if required, and Persons living at a distance can send Orders by Letter. As the Terms are very moderate the Superiores hopes to receive and merit a large share of Public Patronage.

Hongkong, September 20, 1888. 1698

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.
A PRIVATE SITTING ROOM.

Max. KJELLER, Proprietress.
Hongkong, September 26, 1888. 1693

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

TAILORING.—The newest Materials for Dress Suits, Morning Suits and Jacket Suits, Thin and Thick Materials for OVER and ULSTER COATS, COVERT COATINGS. A Complete Selection of Materials for BRUSHES and RIDING TROUSERS, FANCY CLOTHES and WASHING VESTS, SHIRTS in all Colours and Substances, FANCY FLANNELS for Suits, FANCY-STRIPED UNDERWEAR and TENNIS FLANNELS, NEW PYJAMA CLOTHES.

HOSIERY.—UNDERSHIRTS and PANTS in MERINO, ANGOLA, CASHMERE, LAMB'S-WOOL, LAMMA-WOOL, SILK, &c. PANTS specially adapted for Riding. HALF-HOSE in KNITTED-WOOL, LAMB'S-WOOL, LAMMA, CASHMERE, and MERINO; the Newest "FANCY SLIP" HALF-HOSE for Evening wear. SHOOTING STOCKINGS, GORDON BERRY, KANTON TOWING SOCKS, FLOWING, FOOT-BALL and YACHTING JERSEYS. HAND-KNITTED SWEATERS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS and WHISTLEBANDS, newest Styles and Shapes. White and FANCY FLANNEL TENSIS SHIRTS, DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS, CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS, White and FANCY BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, BELTS and GAITHERS, MUFFLERS, TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.

FOURING GLOVES, NEW WASHING SCARVES and TIES. BOOTS and SHOES in WALKING, EVENING, DANCING, TENNIS, CRICKET, SHOOTING, RIDING, &c. LEATHER and CANVAS LEGGINGS, SLICK, LEATHER and MOHAI LACES.

HATS, New Shapes and Colours in L. O. & Co.'s special quality FELT, fitted with the Patent Perpiration-proof ventilated band, also FINE SHOOTING HATS, OLIVE TRAVELLING HATS and CAPS, CANVAS HATS, TENNIS HATS, CRICKETING CAPS, &c. NEW FUR COATS and HAT BANDS, MODERN HAT BANDS. TRAVELLING TRUNKS, PORTMANTRACES, GLASSSTONE BAGS, COVRIER BAGS, BOOK CASES, RUG STRAPS, HOLD-ALLS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1888. 1633

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal HOTELS in the place. The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.
Hongkong, September 16, 1888. 1612

LAST THREE DAYS OF GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!

ROSE & Co.'s Stock,

THIS DAY (Thursday), TO-MORROW (Friday), and SATURDAY,

October 11th, 12th, and 13th.

SPECIAL LINES.

AUTUMN DRESS MATERIALS, MILLINERY, MANTLES (Paris-made), HO LERY and GLOVES, BLANKETS and SHEETINGS, &c., &c.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, OXFORD TABLE CLOTHS, HOUSEHOLD LINEN, TOWELS, QUILTS, &c., &c.

Also, SPECIAL LINES IN GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS, including:—

A LARGE STOCK OF TENNIS BATS, BALLS, and TENNIS GEAR.

CHOICE MANILA CIGARS, FINEST CIGARETTES, and an ASSORTMENT of STATIONERY AT SALE PRICES.

LAST THREE DAYS OF SALE.

NOTICE.

OUR First Shipment of NEW SEASON'S GOODS will arrive by next English Mail.

The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Company, Limited.
Hongkong, October 11, 1888. 1712

W. POWELL & Co.

HAVE LANDED THIS WEEK.

THEIR WINTER STOCK OF GENOA FINISHED BLACK AND COLOURED VELVETEENS

in all the New Shades.

NEW CASHMERE. NEW RIBBONS. NEW BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

W. POWELL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, October 11, 1888. 1711

NEW GOODS.

FINE Black DIAGONAL and CORDON-ROUGE for Dress Suits.

Black, Blue & Brown FANCY and Check DIAGONAL COATINGS.

FANCY and Check TWEED TWEED HATS and CAPS in new shapes.

STRAW and FINE HATS.

SILK UMBRELLAS, from \$5, over 100 to choose from.

WALKING STICKS, a very large assortment.

WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS and GAITHERS.

TRAVELLING RUGS & SCOTCH MANLY.

OVER COATINGS, light and heavy.

OVER COATINGS, Ulster Tweeds.

Solid LEATHER PORTMANTRACES.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLASSSTONE BAGS, and a variety of TRAVELLING CASES, all sizes.

SILK & HOSE, Black, Navy and Colours.

LAMB'S WOOL, Merino and Lino Thread & HOSE.

Lacing & E. S. BOOTS and SHOES.

SHOOTING BOOTS, RUBBER BOOTS.

Patent LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES.

DANCING PUMPS, all sizes.

Large Stock of SCARVES, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES.

READY-MADE ULSTERS IN STOCK.

ROBT. LANG & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1888. 285

J. MARINBURK,

COLLEGE CHAMBERS,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has made GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING IN LATEST DESIGNS.

All the Work is made under My Supervision and I use the best Coverings, Plushes and Materials. Guarantee all the Work of best Workmanship.

Hongkong, May 20, 1888. 539

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that FARTGET PRACTICE will take place from STONE CUTTER'S ISLAND BATTERIES on MONDAY, the 15th Inst., from 4 to 6 p.m.

The direction of the FIRE will be nearly due West from Stone Cutter's Island West Battery.

ALL JUNKS and other VESSELS are cautioned to keep clear of the Range.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th October, 1888. 1705

MOORE'S GOGO SHAMPOO WASH.

THIS WASH has PROVED ITSELF to BE THE BEST PREPARATION EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Basis of this compound is made of GOGO ROOT. The natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; you never see them bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By using this SHAMPOO WASH as directed, you will never be bald.

Mr. Moore has succeeded in being able to put this Wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd., Under Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, May 17, 1888. 810

RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR.

This Article, which has been reprinted from the *Chinese Review*, contains one of the best Sketches of Formosa Life yet written. A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, \$1—at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and Messrs. KELLY & WAHNE, Limited, Hongkong; also, Mr. N. MOORE, Amoy.
Hongkong, March 3, 1888. 363

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.

Chromometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC and METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOYAGERS' CELEBRATED BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

REYNOLDS' LIQUID and OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Ornate & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in great variety.

DIAMONDS

AND—

DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

To Let.

ROOMS in 'COLLIER CHAMBERS' GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, July 12, 1888. 504

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts\$20 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints\$21 " " 2 "

Dubos Freres & de Giron & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Colored 'Barley Brew' WHISKY, —\$7 per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

STAG HOTEL.

NOTICE TO HOTEL KEEPERS, CLUBS, &c.

FOR SALE:

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES, with BALLS, CUES, MARKING-BOARDS, &c., Complete.

A Very Handsome Set of BAR FIXTURES, quite new, Built of Solid Teak-wood, handsomely-carved and moulded, inlaid with PLATE GLASS MIRRORS.

Also, Several other PLATE GLASS MIRRORS; ONE TEAKWOOD BAR COUNTER, with FOUR PAIR PUMPS, Pipes, &c.

Two Handsome STREET LAMPS, with strong FANCY METAL BRACKETS, suitable for HOTELS or other PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Also, SUNDRY other ARTICLES, suitable for HOTEL PURPOSES. Delivery on or after 1st December, 1888.

The HOTEL is CLOSING on account of the PROPERTY having been SOLD.

Apply
J. COOK, Stag Hotel.
Hongkong, September 10, 1888. 1511

RAIL PROGRAMMES

FOR SALE.

12 NEW SHARDS and PATTERNS.

'CHINA' MAIL OFFICE, 2, WYNDHAM STREET.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP STRATHLEVEN, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 10, 1888. 1707

STEAMSHIP SAGHALIEN.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, or S.S. *Manche* and *Tamise*, from Antwerp, ex Steamships *Provence*, and from Havre, ex Steamships *Tamise* and *Manche*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 11 a.m. To-day (Wednesday), the 10th Inst., requesting it to be landed for countersignature by the Undersigned.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 17th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per packet per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 19th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, October 10, 1888. 1703

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Lydia*, Captain G. PETERSEN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside

The strike of the miners at Newcastle N.S.W. and the recent troubles at Takasaka colliery have led to what is almost a coal famine. We observe from the Commercial Summary in yesterday's *Oceania* that there was no Takasaka coal in the market and that Australian, which three months ago was at \$5.50 to \$7.25, was quoted on the 9th inst. at from \$10 to \$11 ex godown.

MURDER AND ROBBERY AT LITTLE HONGKONG.

Shortly before midnight last night a body of Chinese ruffians, armed with various weapons, made an attack on a house in the out-of-the-way hamlet known as the new village of Little Hongkong, for the purpose of plunder. The house, which was occupied by two old women and a man, was entered by way of the roof, and the robbers, being it is supposed, related to some extent by the only male occupant of the house, shot him dead. They then searched the house and carried off all the money and portable articles of value they could find—amounting in all to about \$200 in value. The whole village was roused by the noise of the attack, but the people were so frightened that none of them went near the scene of the murder and robbery, the only witnesses of which were the two old women who live in the plundered house. These women state that, as the house was in darkness all the time the robbers were in it, they could not identify any of them. They say, however, that the gang consisted of about twenty armed men. No police assistance could be got within about two miles of the lonely village, a circumstance which enabled the desperadoes to carry on their operations without risk to themselves. The first intimation of the affair, which the police received was from information brought to Inspector Gauld at Aberdeen Station by an ex-convict who resides in the old village of Little Hongkong, and who on hearing the sound of firing set off to give the alarm at the nearest police station. The time which must necessarily elapse, however, before the police could get on the track of the gang made a successful pursuit highly improbable, and it is therefore no wonder that by the time Inspector Gauld and his men reached the scene of the attack the men had disappeared and left no trace of their whereabouts. The police found the villagers in a state of wild alarm and entirely unable to give any information that would be likely to lead to the capture of the robbers. It was found that an attempt had been made first to enter the house next door to that in which the murder occurred, the third in a row of buildings of the usual Chinese pattern, but the robbers found it impossible to effect an entrance. Some time had been spent in an effort to force the door of this house, but without success. A skylight was then tried, but here the men found their way effectually blocked by stout wooden bars which they could not remove. They then turned their attention to the second house in the row, where the murder was committed. The entrance here was made with little trouble, as the movable bars intended to guard the access by the skylight had not been put in their proper places. The noise on the roof aroused the inmates, and the shooting of the unfortunate man who was within appears to have occurred while the robbers were still on the roof, as the bullet, which struck him on the chest, seems to have had a downward direction. The security which the gang felt in their villainous proceedings is strikingly shown by the fact that after they had looted this house they made an attempt to enter the first one in the row. By this time, however, the alarmed villagers had raised a considerable clamour, and the ruffians evidently became alarmed and desisted without finishing the work they had begun. Nothing is as yet known as to the direction in which they went, but it is surmised that they took their departure in a boat. As soon as the alarm was given at Aberdeen, Inspector Gauld wired to the Central Station, and from there telegrams were sent to the various out stations and the police were soon on the ground all over the island. Owing to no doubt to the long start which the robbers had, the efforts to track them were all in vain. Inquiries were assiduously carried on throughout to-day, but as yet without eliciting anything as to where the gang went after leaving Little Hongkong.

The New Village, as it is called, is peculiarly liable to attacks of this kind, as it is entirely without direct police protection. It lies some distance from the main road, and is approached by a narrow footpath. About two years ago an attack similar to that of last night was made on one of the houses, which also resulted in a murder; and it is hardly to be wondered at that the inhabitants are greatly alarmed by this last tragedy. The place in fact is quite at the mercy of marauding bands, and even if the inhabitants were inclined to offer a combined resistance in these cases they could do but little, as most of the men of the village are engaged in work such as fishing &c., which frequently keeps them away from their homes at night. Considering the isolated position of the place and the ease with which a gang like that which visited it last night can approach and leave it without being observed, it surely ought to be under direct police surveillance of some sort.

The body of the murdered man was brought to the Government mortuary this morning, and an inquiry with regard to the death will be held to-morrow.

THE RECENT TYPHOON.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'CARIBBE' AND 'FALKENBURG.'

The *Caribbe* arrived to-day with the *Falkenburg* in tow. Both vessels were in the recent typhoon. The *Caribbe* seems to have received little or no damage, but the *Falkenburg* suffered rather severely. The latter vessel appears to have got into the centre of the typhoon. Her cabin was smashed, the blades of her propeller broken, and her rudder wrecked. The storm also carried away her two port boats and fittings, smashed her two starboard boats, while all movable material on deck was swept away and the cargo damaged. The accident to the propeller is said to have occurred while the engines were reversed. The vessel got into muddy water, and it being feared she was in danger of running aground somewhere, an order was given to reverse. As we have reported before, she managed to reach Tientsin of her own accord. The *Caribbe* was also driven into the same place by stress of weather, and Captain Cass agreed to tow the *Falkenburg* to Hongkong. Shortly before encountering the typhoon Captain Dwyer of the *Falkenburg*, who was sailing when he last left Hongkong, died of heart disease, death being accelerated, it is supposed, by the excitement caused by the approaching storm. Three or four of the crew received pretty severe injuries, from which they have not yet recovered, and several Chinese passengers are said to have died from exposure. The *Falkenburg* was, we hear, able to steam a little, while being towed to Hongkong.

While the *Caribbe* was in Tientsin, the *Gloucester* arrived in a damaged condition, after being 13 days out from Sourabaya and having run short of coal. She had also encountered the typhoon. Her decks had been swept, and the water in the engine room was breast-high. The engines, however, although very dirty, were not slightly damaged; and while the vessel is waiting for the coal sent by the *Frigo*, they can be cleaned up and set to work.

The *Caribbe* reports as follows:—Left Saigon Sept. 27th, passed Cape St. James at 10 p.m., moderate breeze from N.E. and fine clear weather; 3 a.m. on the 29th, when abreast of Cape Yarela, experienced a strong gale from the westward with high confused sea and falling barometer; at 8 a.m. sun, dry, gale and wind increasing, wind W. by S., and with every indication of a heavy typhoon to the North; stood in for Phu-yen harbour and anchored there at 1 p.m. On the morning of the 30th, barometer rising and wind hauled to the southward; weighed again at 9 a.m. and stood for Hongkong. October 1st, experienced heavy N.E. gale with high sea. Flove to on the 2nd, with increasing N.E. gale and high sea and thick rain and very hard squalls; at 7 p.m., ran for Tientsin and anchored in that harbour about noon on the 3rd. Sailed again at 6 p.m. of the 7th, with the steamer *Falkenburg* in tow; all went well until the morning of the 9th, when both vessels broke; got connected again and proceeded for Hongkong. At mid-night on the 10th (last night) hawsers broke again and anchored for the night off Ling-tin N., 3½ miles, and started again this morning at 6.20 a.m., arriving in Hongkong at 9.30 a.m. to-day (11th). Had moderate South-easterly winds and sea to St. John's island, from thence to port fresh N. to N.E. winds.

NOTES FROM TIENTSIN.

We hear that Capt. Andrew, formerly of the *Hagan*, is to command the new steamer *Caribbe*, and he hopes as the vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, that she will be put on the line between this port and Shanghai. Capt. Andrew may be trusted to make the best use of the good qualities of his new ship.

No further accounts have come from the Cheng Chou branch of the Hung-lo. The water runs through unobstructed, and Chinese authorities were waiting for the arrival of Wu-ta-cheng. The autumn freshet will make matters worse when it comes down.

The accounts from all parts of the province of Chihli, as regards the autumn harvest, are very satisfactory, for although considerable districts have been flooded, and the growing crops destroyed, yet in the more fortunate localities the yield is very heavy and large, also of fine quality. It promises to be one of the best harvests known for many years. The yield of fruit is also both large and good.

A preliminary report, containing about twenty bed rooms will soon be opened at Tongshan (Kaiping) for Western visitors. It is in charge of a most excellent cook, who is master of the French, English, and German styles of cuisine. He may be trusted to give the guests a well served table. Every endeavour will be made to render the new hotel comfortable.

The traffic on the railway between this place and Kaiping increases, and has already attained very satisfactory proportions. The travelling is very steady, and the time kept is punctual. We ought soon to see some good effects on our markets, as the fine sea fish of Taka Bar should now come to our market in time for the midday refectory or dinner. No place on the Northern coast, not even Chetow, has a better fish supply than Taku, which we scarcely ever see any of it here in good condition.

The market in Tientsin and in the district around Kaiping is well-known in Northern China, and the demand for it seems to be constantly increasing. The manufacture is now very large, and the capital invested in the distilleries must be considerable. The profits are said to be good. The methods of distillation are primitive, and the spirit is not very pure. The quantity of the spirit is said to be very large, and the demand for it is said to be very large. The spirit is said to be very large, and the demand for it is said to be very large.

Choose over the plainest road; it always answers best.—*Baronnet*.

Fortitude is the marsh of thought, the armor of the will and the fort of reason.—*Lord Bacon*.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

A premature cold snap passed over us on Saturday and Sunday last, introduced by a thunder storm with hail. Wild geese have been observed heading South. The swallows have disappeared. There are still some families at the temples in the Western Hills. The weather is now perfect for excursions, and there are a few globe-trotters taking advantage of it to visit the Great Wall and other interesting environs of Peking. So far as can be judged from appearances, cholera must be abating. It has been, after all, scarcely up to the level of an epidemic.

The examination for Master of Arts ended on the 21st, and the numerous candidates began at once to scatter to their homes. A few remain in Peking on various accounts, and all go away expecting to learn at the earliest moment the result of the scrutiny. The scrutiny ended, and the list of successful candidates will be issued about October 18th. As soon as the names are received, some ready writer will write out on a large red sheet of paper the gratifying intelligence. This will be conveyed by a speedy messenger to the home of the candidate, who will willingly bestow a gratuity on the bearer of the good news. The rejected candidates, though their ill-success by the fact that no such red sheet is brought to them. The examiners, readers, and inspectors, in all 34 persons, appointed by the Emperor, remain in the Examination Hall till the end of the month. They are in retreat for about five weeks in all, during which time they can communicate with the outer world only in certain prescribed ways.

The departure of 15,000 students from the examinations raised the cost of transport for a few days to 'famine' prices. For an ordinary passage-boat from Tientsin to Tientsin, which usually can be hired for five or six dollars, as much as thirty have been demanded; and land conveyance has been appreciated in a similar ratio.—*Chinese Times*.

LETTERS TO AN OLD CHIT-BOOK.

(Chinese Times)

Monday thou art,—thou hast suffered much from mildew and damp and age, but may a vanished hand a soft touch Rest on each faded page.

Six years I have used thee, and till now Thy cover has lasted well. Then knowest far more of that time, I trow, Than ever myself could tell.

Six years—now viewed in thy light they make One volume upon the shelf; How many, I wonder, till I shall take Leave of life's career myself!

But a lesson I read as I contemplate Thy record, and scan thee o'er, That matters which first seem big with Fate Pass by, and are seen no more.

For as I look over the chits sent out, And their marginal notes re-peruse, I can't recollect what 'twas all about; Thus Time with fleet Memory flies!

Who was this Mrs. Smith, and why In pencil record her grief? Had she asked me to write, and then had I Refused—oh how great relief!

And here, De Tompkins, who puts, I see, 'With pleasure'—in violet ink, Had I asked him to dinner, and who was he? Stay! when I come to think—

De T. was a stranger in the land, Travelling from town to town; See here, I notice his bold free hand A few lines further down.

This time, however, he puts 'Will send'—What was it he wrote to me? Had he held bad cards, or did he but lend A novel I'd asked to see!

Yet there are some I remember well, Remember each line I wrote, Yes! and the smile of the 'boy' when I'd told Where he should take the note.

I know that I sent a chit each day, With something—a book or flower— Something to give me a chance to say I thought of her every hour.

'Twas long ago—and yet now, in dreams, Often I see sweet Kate, But I think of all—*not* Fate, 'Twas I indeed all—*not* Fate.

Ah! idle moments and far between, Idle, yet happy too! Their sun is not in one's life, I ween, More than that of the rose.

Ah well! go back to thy shelf to-day, Rest, since thy labour's o'er; Some day, when my hair is turning grey, I'll study my youth once more!

TUNG CHIA.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF SHANGHAI.

The following is the Taotai's reply to a joint petition of the Chinese cotton-merchants of Shanghai:—I can see no grounds for the grounds for the petition, or injury to the cotton business by the action of the recently established Cotton Spinning and Weaving Companies at this port. Their operations have received the sanction of the Superintendent of Trade for the Northern ports, and as a preliminary step to receiving the sanction of the Chinese authorities, they have obtained their cotton of its seeds. Their machinery for weaving cloth from this so-called cotton being not yet ready, they dispose of their cleaned cotton in the market; and the superiority of machinery over hand work which it illustrates, can be taken to the advantage of our commerce, and to our receiving increased consideration from the outside world. The amount of cotton, on the other hand, annually prepared by the companies with their machinery, bearing only the proportion of a few per cent. to the cotton in the Shanghai market, I think that it cannot cause the prejudice to the petitioners business of which they appear to be in dread. What they wish to obtain, indeed, by this petition, appears to be something very like an improper monopoly for themselves, and an undue control of the cotton business. It is to be observed, also, that the form of their petition is highly irregular.

The advertisement sheet of the native papers, after the above reply from Kung T'ai, publishes the following reply from the Viceroy of the Two Kiang provinces to a similar petition from the same cotton firms:—The permission granted by the Superintendent of the Northern ports to the Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company, was intended not only to assist them, but to conquer for China, those sources of wealth which formerly belonged to the foreign. The cotton thread, it is said, the cotton goods, and the native cotton which has been so cleaned, I opine can hardly be in large quantity. The Company, their spinning machinery having not yet been set up, but having their spinning machinery and presses ready for use, utilise these in a manner which has filled the petitioners with

apprehensions that their own trade is being seriously prejudiced by the exportation to foreign countries of ginned cotton by the Cotton Spinning Company. Although these forebodings appear to me to be exaggerated, yet as the matter is of such vital importance to the petitioners and the people in general, and I am a little business of our hands; they are anxious to see capital and experience every year, and will certainly put us still more on our mettle.

CHINA'S SOLID OPPOSITION.

It is the most difficult task the Church has ever undertaken. And not only is it the greatest task but it is the most difficult. The Chinese are beyond all question the ablest of all non-Christian nations. They are extremely quick in perception, wide in the sweep of their mental vision, and remarkably accurate in their estimate of the value of things. Their ability in wonderfully different and fertile in resources. You often meet an able man among the coolies.

2.—They are also the most unscrupulous of all people. Truth is nowhere when it does not suit their interest. They are masters in deception: lying, cheating, bargaining, cajoling, and bribing are all used as legitimate weapons with perfect nonchalance. They are also the most close-minded and difficult of all people to fashion.

One hundred generations of lying and conspiring for office has bequeathed to them a deadly and unchangeable habit of over-reaching which it would be difficult to parallel. The paramount trait in the mind of every Chinaman is, 'What will I get? How much can I make of this foreigner? This terrible phase of accumulated selfishness we have to deal with.

3.—Again, their minds are better than their non-Christian nation. Their school education and their examinations have accomplished this, and they are especially well drilled in moral truth. They meet you at every point with the highest sentiments set often in the most elegant forms, perfect literary style. And the consequence is twofold; first, they are hardened beyond measure against divine truth, their hearts not only stones but polished and impervious to all ordinary impression; and secondly, they are full of high moral maxims which they will quote off by the mile when you accuse them of deception. There is no hypocrite in the world who can rob himself in such glittering garments of an angel of light and sustain the deceit for such a length of time as a Chinaman, until a crisis comes and you grasp him firmly and sometimes find him as black as the devil. Who among us has not passed through some such experience?

There are exceptions which I know and gladly acknowledge, but such is the rule, and such is the nation we have to deal with. Examine carefully the physiognomies of the crowds you meet in any city you please, you will hardly find one ingenious face among a thousand!

4.—They are also the proudest nation in the world. But they have reason to be proud, for no nation can show such a roll of illustrious men and noble deeds as they can. Still this accumulated hereditary pride, though a somewhat justifiable, is nevertheless no small barrier in our way.

Though I speak thus I have great respect for the potentialities of the Chinese. As I have said elsewhere the worst make the best; it is the Sanks who make the Pauls, and I believe China will yet lead the van of Christianity among the tribes, tongues, peoples, and natives of the Orient.

PROGRESS UNSATISFACTORY.

Our progress is not satisfactory. Nor is this, we are not making head-way among them as we reasonably could hope. We are rejoicing in additions to the Church: two, or ten, or a score, or some hundreds, as in certain localities, but we do not rightly consider the vast increase of the population which is going on around us. The number of inhabitants is increasing at not less than 1½ per cent.—a very moderate estimate at the present time of peace and fruitful seasons. Taking the census as 300,000,000, this gives us 4,500,000 new mouths born into the world every year. Our converts average 4,500—more than one thousand heathen born for every single convert brought into the church—a very startling fact; or, in other words, we have a new nation of 4,500,000 heathen—larger than Scotland—produced every year while we are only accomplishing a village of say 4,500.

We are thus far from keeping pace with the population. Last year one of our missionary societies rejoiced in the accession of 100 new missionaries, and we all rejoiced with them, but it would take 222 new missionaries every year to meet the additional population, giving each 20,000.

INDIVIDUAL INCREASING IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

But the startling thing, it is not the most serious aspect of the question, not only is heathenism extending, but immorality is increasing in all directions. And here I do not only refer to the extraordinary increase of opium smokers in every city, town, and hamlet in the land, a fact of such significance which you take into consideration all that is implied in this vice. But I refer to vice generally. Those of us who have lived long in China see the evil spreading before our eyes, especially in and around our great emporiums, with an ever-widening area every year. The great cities are learning ever more that they are learning good. They are adding foreign vices to their own, spicing foreign free-living and habits, often in the most powerful manner; and the fact is, that in and around our centres of commerce they are less honest, less moral, and less susceptible to the preaching of Divine Truth than formerly by a long way.

I am not one of those who would gauge our worth by the number of converts. We are indirectly doing immense preparatory good in many ways. We spread the truth; and here is also a heaven of a very different kind spreading with far more rapidity. Yet! Contact with Western civilization is proving no unalloyed blessing to China.

OPPOSITION IN BECOMING MORE MARKED.

AND WE ARE APPROACHING A CRISIS.

But further, we are not rising in the respect of the Chinese as we expected. A few years ago there was a general sense of satisfaction among us at the attitude shown towards us by many, both officials, wealthy civilians and literati men. Now a change is perceptible in all directions. They respect us less than they used to do, receive our visits less readily. We find it more difficult to rent or buy houses, and so on. And this is felt by all classes of foreigners—officials, merchants, and our own strength; they are a step further into foreign ways, and they often tell us plainly that 'they are better than we.' This feeling is growing rapidly; and is one of the ominous forces we shall have to meet in the near future. Surely if ever there was a country, and a time in which we should close our ranks and unite our forces, it is China and now.

During these great meetings in London this summer a feeling was expressed several times that we were face to face with two crises—one the masses in our home lands, and the other the heathen world. Be that as it may, it is quite clear to me as we approach a crisis in China, which will put our very fibre, and for which we must

prepare if we wish to do our part well in the great revolution which is coming.

In view of these facts, no duty of significance and warning to us, surely it becomes us to halt and consider whether we are utilizing our forces in the most efficient way. If any arguments should weigh in our favour of co-operation and economy of strength and resources, surely the foregoing should suffice. I respectfully submit there is no question to which we can apply our minds of more importance than the one before us. It involves the salvation of men on the widest possible scale, and the advancement of God's kingdom in the country which is to play the most important part in the entire Orient in the future of the world.

CHINA WILL NOT LOOK AT OUR DIFFERENT CREEDS AND SYSTEMS.

But this is not all. In the foregoing remarks I have been viewing this question from our own standpoint; but there is another from which it is equally incumbent to look, namely, the Chinese standpoint. China is no small island of the sea; the Chinese are no insignificant tribe of semi-civilized men who may be easily won, and on whom we may impose any system of religion we please. Nor is this empire like the nations of India, comparatively limited in area, and destitute of powerful national prejudices. The very opposite is the case. Moreover, they respect our movements, and are prepared to accept, as they did in Kung-hi's time, anything and everything which looks like foreign intervention. Nothing will they tolerate less than a foreigner who seeks to impose any control outside or independent of themselves. Can we suppose that such a nation will allow us to impose upon it any system of Church government which we may think fit to press. Above all, can we imagine that they will submit to our different forms of polity? The idea is absolutely out of the question. And the more you consider this the more utterly impracticable will it appear to you.

A foreign yoke may be imposed on a nation; commerce may be initiated and promoted by force; but religion can be imposed by no such means. In this case we must first of all win the respect and goodwill of the people, command the assent of their intellect, and secure the affection of their hearts. We must instil our faith into the life-blood of the nation, allow it time to work its own way, nurture and guide it as well as we can, and wait patiently the development of the new character and the renewal of the body corporate which it will ultimately effect.

These are the conditions to be placed before ourselves to-day we would not accept of them as they stand. One of our chief churches is engaged at present in modifying them. Why should we seek to place a yoke on China that we would not ourselves submit to?

THE OBJECT OF ALL MISSIONARIES IS THE WELL-BEING AND HIGHEST INTERESTS OF CHINA.

The great object of the entire missionary body is one, namely, the enlightenment of the nation, the strengthening of the nation to the clear atmosphere of Divine truth and a purer civilization; the infusing of a new life into the nation which shall raise it into true and conscious relationship to Heaven.

This is our common object, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalists, alike all aim at this.

Surely then we should lay our plans so as to facilitate this grand achievement and not retard it?

How then are we acting? I almost fear to place the case before you in its actual truth; but I must, and so beg the indulgence of my brethren. It is no pleasure to me to set forth our divisions, but we must look at them.

OUR ACTION THEREIN.—THE STATE OF THE CASE.

First, to begin with, we have the Church of England with her *Thirty-nine Articles*, her *Prayer Book*, and her *formularies*, all translated, and also in striving and hoping to impose them in all their entirety upon China. Again, we have the Presbyterians with the Westminster Confession, their longer and shorter catechisms, their system of Church government, also translated, equally zealous and sanguine in their endeavour to lead the Chinese to adopt their system. Further, we have the Methodists with their elaborate organization, the Congregationalists with their form of government, the Lutheran Church seeking to reproduce in China a fac-simile of itself, nothing less or more. And so with other denominations. What spectacle do thoughtful Chinamen! And there are many such.

No wonder they say to us: 'A race among yourselves, and then we may learn to you!'

But this is not the worst aspect of our divisions. We have three branches of the Episcopal Church, nine different sects of Presbyterians, six sects of Methodists, two Congregationalists, two Baptists, besides several other minor bodies.

Nor is this even the worst aspect of the situation. Look at the matter locally, take those places with which the Western is best acquainted. Begin with Shanghai. In this city we have seven missions, viz., the London Mission with 100 members, which I think also includes those in over-lying areas every year. The great cities are learning ever more that they are learning good. They are adding foreign vices to their own, spicing foreign free-living and habits, often in the most powerful manner; and the fact is, that in and around our centres of commerce they are less honest, less moral, and less susceptible to the preaching of Divine Truth than formerly by a long way.

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Judging Christians seeking to impose the Moslem ritual on the infant Church was nothing to this.—*Chinese Times*.

Heaven theology has the advantage always of being alive. Head theologians are often called 'preserved fruits.'

Every man has three characters—that which he exhibits, that which he has, and that which he thinks he has.

I would not laugh but to instruct; or, if my mirth ceases to be instructive, it shall never cease to be innocent.—*Addison*.

A scrofulous girl, on being told to compare the adjective little, said: 'Little, small, nothing at all.'

Visitors (while waiting for hosts)—And is your mamma still in mourning for your papa, Flossie? Flossie—Yes, ma'am; she is when she goes out anywhere.

Often the grand meanings of faces, as well as of words, may be chiefly in the impressions of those who look on them.—*George Eliot*.

**SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN,
PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM
WATERS.**

WHAMPOA.		
Vessel's Name.	Flag & Reg.	Destination.
Fooksang	Brit.	str. Hongkong.
Peking	- Ger.	str. Hongkong
Soochow	Brit.	str. Swatow
Yung Ching	Chi.	str. Shanghai.

AMOY.
In port on October 6, 1888.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Namkiang	British
Prinn	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Andreas	Ger. bgo.
Earn	Brit. bgo.
Ribston	Brit. bgo.

FOOCHOW.
In port on October 6, 1888.
MERCHANT STEAMERS,
British
Haitan
Nanzing
British

SHANGHAI.
In port on October 2, 1888.
MERCHANT STEAMERS,

Amoy	German	
Ava	French	
Chiyeu	Chinese	
Ehronfla	German	
Fungahun	Chinese	
Glenmorven	British	
Kiang-foo	Chinese	
Kiang-kwan	Chinese	Hankow, &c.
Kiang-piau	Chinese	

Kowshing	British	
Kung-pai	Chinese	
Kung-wo	British	
Kutsang	British	
Kwang Lee	Chinese	
Ngankin	British	Ningpo
Ping-ching	Chinese	
Poo-chi	Chinese	
Port Adelaide	British	

Sual	British	Hankow, &c.
Taku	British	
Too-nan	Chinoco	
Wuchang	British	
Yangtze	German	
Yiksang	British	
Yoritomo Maru	Japanese	
<p align="center">.....MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.....</p>		
Aurora	Brit.	bq.

Chateaubriand	Brit.	bqe.
Maria	Brit.	bqe.
Mary L. Stone	Amor.	sh.
Siam	Siam.	bqe.
Tetuan	Ger.	bqe.
Werdande	Dan.	sch.

NAGASAKI.

In port on September 28, 1868.

Arizona	Brit.	bqe.
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Kozaki Maru	Japan, bq.
Raphael	Amer. sh.
Rothsday	Brit. bq.

YOKOHAMA.

In port on September 27, 1888.

Canara	Brit. sh.
Coronado	Norw. bq.
Cornet	Amer. yacht.

Diana	Amer. sch.
Nemo	Brit. bqa.
HIOGO.	
In port on September 29, 1888:	
Olan McFarlane	Brit. hqe.
Governor Robie	Amer. sh.
Hilaria	Brit. sh.
R. D. Rice	Amer. sh.
MANTO.	

MANILA.

In Port on September 22, 1883.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Cambodia	Brit.	str.	New York
Crusader	Brit.	str.	repairing
Deuteros	Ger.	str.	Sourabaya
Raphael	Brit.	str.	U. Kingdom

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Africa	Brit.	bgo.	New York
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Big Bonanza	Amer.	sh.	New York.
Fort James	Brit.	sh.	Liverpool.
Granite State	Amer.	sh.	New York.
Jacob E. Ridgway	Amer.	sh.	New York.
James S. Stone	Amer.	bq.	discharging.
Kilmory	Brit.	sh.	New York.
Ladakh	Brit.	sh.	New Francisco.
Primus	Russ.	sh.	New York.
Strathay	Brit.	bq.	New York.
W. H. Lincoln	Amer.	sh.	discharging.

W. H. Lincoln Agent, 222, Untermyer Bldg.

ILOLO.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

Vorwaerts Ger. str.

MERCHANT-SAILING VESSEL.

Austria Brit. bgo. United States

Ben. F. Packard Amer. sh. New York

C. W. James Br. Smack. New York

Karnak Britt. bgo.

CEBU.
MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.
Eudora Brit. bge. New York.
BANGKOK.
In port on September 22, 1888.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
Chamroop British
Bangkok British

Rainbow	Stamess
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Angela Accame Ital.	sh.
Charon WattanaSiam.	bqa.
Christian	Ger. ach.
Eagle	Brit. bg.
Felicia Antonio Ital.	bqa.
Francesco B. Ital.	bqa.
Haken Adelsten Norw.	sch.

Giram Emery Amer. sh.
KianHongSeng Siam. bqe.
Mary Emily Ger. bqe.

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